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The next highest group was "teamsters, drivers and chauffeurs" which constituted 6.9 per cent.

With females, 86 per cent were composed of "housewives and housekeepers" with "domestic servants" next, 4.1 per cent. For females, the chief cause of death was organic diseases of the heart (14.8 per cent). However, during certain age-periods, as for instance 15-24, pulmonary tuberculosis overshadowed all other causes of death, being responsible for 40.4 of the mortality, compared with 33.8 for males.

The author finds certain direct relations between the cause of death and certain occupations. But much more significant are the insidious relations brought out by the intensive studies of others which tend to explain, for instance, the high tuberculosis rate in certain dusty callings or sedentary occupations. Because secondary and terminal diseases supplant the original occupational disease, "it is of great importance that living workers be examined, and that the diseases from which they suffer be accurately recorded. Therein lies the great advantage of periodic examinations of workers."

Field investigators have been showing the enormous rate of *health hazards* in industries. Such studies as Dr. Dublin's from the *mortality* side, go one step further in the exact analysis of these wasteful events. It is now to be hoped that some investigator will be able presently to compile an accurate table of American *death rates* by which the number engaged in various occupations will be determined for a given period and compared with the number of deaths. Fourthly, we need, as Dr. Dublin and many others have pointed out, a determination of *sickness rates*. Here the total causal conditions for lowered output, absenteeism and labor turnover are going to prove the most informing.

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NEW BOOKS

HIBBS, H. H., JR. *Infant mortality, its relation to social and industrial conditions.* (New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 1916. Pp. viii, 127.)

This small volume consists of six chapters dealing with various phases of the infant mortality problem, all of which have previously appeared as articles in scientific periodicals. The study was made with the purpose of assembling and interpreting the results of the various investigations of infant mortality made recently in the United States, chief among which are the Fall River investigation

made by the United States Bureau of Labor and the Johnstown investigation by the Children's Bureau. In addition the results of a hitherto unpublished study are given to the public. This manuscript study, which is drawn upon largely by the author, is based upon a house-to-house canvass in four wards of Boston made in the academic years 1910-11 and 1911-12 by a group of students in the research department of the School of Social Workers. Of this investigation the author had personal direction and he was also responsible for its final form. Unfortunately the results of the later investigations of the Children's Bureau were not yet available at the time Mr. Hibbs prepared his articles.

The study, which is statistical, is an inquiry into the causes of infant deaths. The causes are complicated and some of them are not readily susceptible of statistical measurement. Moreover, the data collected in the United States are at best meager and leave some phases of the subject untouched. In the absence of adequate American material the author introduces European data. No striking conclusions are reached. Like the English students of infant mortality he arrives at the conclusion that poverty and ignorance are chiefly responsible for infant deaths and that such factors as the employment of the mother, the age of the mother, the size of the family, housing conditions, and the milk supply are only secondary.

Of the six chapters, the first, which treats of the decline in the infant death rate during recent years, has the least satisfactory statistical basis, owing to the fact that the registration of births is too late a development to afford a basis for the computation of infant mortality rates over a period of years for a representative proportion of our population. This part of the study is therefore based largely on calculations per 1,000 living population under one year of age, and the conclusions that the infant death rate has declined in the United States more rapidly than the adult rate but less rapidly than the rate for older children are stated, very properly, as probabilities.

MARY LOUISE MARK.

MCCAFFREE, C. *Third biennial report of the commissioner of immigration for the state of South Dakota.* (Pierre: The Commissioner. 1916. Pp. 32.)

WENTZ, A. R. *The beginnings of the German element in York County, Pennsylvania.* (Gettysburg, Pa.: The author. 1916. Pp. 217. \$1.)

Report on child mortality. Cd. 8496. (London: His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1917. Pp. 116. 1s.)

Social Problems and Reforms

Social Diagnosis. By MARY E. RICHMOND. (New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 1917. Pp. 511. \$2.00.)

"Social diagnosis may be described as the attempt to make as exact a definition as possible of the situation and personality